

# AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW,

NOVEMBER, 1883.

---

## FOURTH INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CONGRESS.

---

### EDITORIAL.

Having received many inquiries about the work done at the Fourth International Veterinary Congress held at Brussels on the 10th of September, and many persons having expressed a desire to read a complete record of the transactions, including the discussions upon the various subjects presented, we have decided to devote the November REVIEW to a translation of the minutes as they were presented in the Congress. The only question that has been omitted is that upon the sale of drugs by veterinarians—one in which it has been thought American practitioners have but little interest. To facilitate the understanding of the discussions, we present first, the conclusions submitted by each reporter on the four principal questions which can be of any interest on this side of the Atlantic.

---

### PRESENTATION OF SUBJECTS.

#### ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE VETERINARY SERVICE.

CONCLUSIONS SUBMITTED BY A. ZUNDEL, REPORTER OF THE COMMITTEE.

1st.—Organize in every country a sanitary veterinary service, engaged exclusively for all that pertains to veterinary science, whose members shall be the advisers of every department of the Government, and which (most particularly) shall be directly represented near the central authorities—that veterinary medicine shall have there her chief of service.

2d.—The sanitary veterinary service must employ the greatest possible number of veterinarians. To do this efficaciously and economically, it is necessary to establish two degrees or classes of attachés. The first possessing a more local character, and responsible less to the State than to the municipal and local authorities, and embracing, among its duties, the inspection of fairs and markets of animals, and of meats for butchery and abattoirs; the control of the rendering places; the inspection of breeding animals; the inspection or direction of mutual insurance companies against the mortality of cattle; the revision of the census of domestic animals, &c. The other, wider in its range, comprising the State service, and capable of extension into an international corps, being responsible specially for the repression and prevention of contagious diseases and epizootics, as well as having the control of the various local bodies.

3d.—Between the various States which, by a regular repressive and preventive service, may furnish guarantees of a good veterinary sanitary police, a convention shall be established, having for its objects: 1st—To advise other States with as little delay as possible, of the appearance of typhus, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, small-pox, disease of the coit, (dourine), glanders or farcy, scabies in sheep. 2d—To publish a periodical sanitary bulletin upon these diseases, their extent, progress and termination; which documents shall be also inserted in the international bulletin, if deemed advisable. 3d—To combat these diseases by measures of sanitary police which shall have been discussed and adopted as most advisable. 4th—To deliver to animals or herds traveling in or out of the territory, certificates of origin and of health, having only a guaranteed administrative value. 5th—To contribute to the publication of an international sanitary veterinary bulletin.

#### CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

CONCLUSIONS OF A. DEGIVE, REPORTER OF THE COMMITTEE.

##### A.—*Differential Diagnosis.*

1st.—From the anatomical point of view, all interstitial pneumonia of a certain extent, whose development does not depend

on local conditions or causes, ought to be considered as contagious epizootic.

2d.—Considered from the physiological point of view, epizootic pleuro-pneumonia is specially distinguished in the living animal by its contagious character and the symptoms of lobar-pneumonia.

3d.—In an infected stable, all animals that have either noticeable reacting fever, or either one of several symptoms showing the existence of an irritation of the respiratory organs, such as cough, increased and painful respiration, &c., should be regarded as suspicious cases.

4th.—The manifest spontaneity of a case of pleuro-pneumonia does not preclude the existence of the contagious form of the disease.

#### B.—*Prophylaxy.*

1st.—The development of pleuro-pneumonia can be prevented in some cases by the simple help of good hygienic conditions.

2d.—Diseased animals, or those suspected of disease, ought to be destroyed as soon as possible.

3d.—Animals suspected of contamination, or much exposed to contagion, should be isolated or destroyed. The slaughter of animals suspected of contamination is more specially indicated when the disease shows itself very exceptionally, or for the first time in a stable situated in a neighborhood where there are many cattle.

4th.—Animals suspected of contamination, or very much exposed to contagion, not slaughtered, may be with benefit submitted to inoculation, or to an appropriate preventive medication. Inoculation is specially preferable to slaughter when the animals belong to a large herd, subject to frequent changes, in which the disease has already made several appearances.

5th.—Inoculation should not be prescribed as a general or obligatory measure until some process shall be discovered whereby it may be practiced without danger to the health or life of the subject.

6th.—Inoculation should be practiced only with the previously

granted permission of the local authority, and should always be performed under the supervision of the official veterinarian.

7th.—All inoculated animals should be considered as liable to contamination, and treated accordingly.

8th.—Diseased and suspected animals should be reported to the authorities as soon as practicable. This reporting should be obligatory upon private individuals, veterinarians, inspectors, experts of meats, and abattoirs.

9th.—A special record should be kept of isolated animals, each one of which should be designated by a special *brand*, made with the hot iron.

10th.—The movement of suspected animals from the locality where they were exposed should be absolutely prohibited except in the case of those designed for slaughter; and in all such cases the transfer should be specially authorized by and take place under the direct supervision of the local authorities.

11th.—All cattle offered for sale should be accompanied by a certificate of health, showing that no epizootic disease has existed for the past six weeks in the place from which it comes.

12th.—In special cases, to be determined by the authorities, it will be proper to order the closing of fairs and markets; to prohibit the importation of animals from suspected localities; to establish a quarantine; to display signals at the entrance of infected centers or farms; to publish handbills and instructions reminding the people of their obligations and the precautions to be taken to prevent the spreading of the disease.

13th.—A close watch ought to be kept, not only on isolated animals, but also (*first*), on those exposed for sale in markets or fairs; (*second*) on those lodged temporarily in stables adjacent to said markets; (*third*) on all barns containing a number of cattle exposed to frequent changes, and where the disease has already appeared.

14th.—The duration of isolation should be forty-five days, at least, after the removal of the last case of the disease.

15th.—When the period of isolation has expired, the animals should receive another mark removing the effects of the first (referred to at 9).



16th.—The meat of a slaughtered diseased or suspected animal should not be used for food without the permit of the veterinarian having charge of the autopsy.

17th.—The skin should not be used until after having been soaked for at least twenty-four hours in a prescribed disinfecting solution.

18th.—Cadavers and remains unfit for food, should be either buried or altered so as to be entirely harmless.

19th.—Stables, fair grounds, markets and vehicles which have been occupied by diseased or suspected animals, should be carefully cleaned, washed and disinfected. These various operations should be made under the direction of the veterinarian.

20th.—A stable properly disinfected and ventilated for eight days can be used for new stock without inconvenience.

21st.—Pastures frequented by diseased animals should be quarantined for at least forty days.

22d.—The various tools used in dressing and cleaning, those that have been used for ordinary purposes or slaughtering, and for the transport and burying of diseased or suspected animals, ought to be destroyed or properly disinfected. Straw and hay used in such cases, may be used for horses or other solipeds, without danger.

23d.—All persons who have been soiled by virulent matter should wash their hands, and brush or wash their clothing and shoes with a disinfecting solution.

24th.—Diseased or suspected animals and their cadavers should, so far as practicable, be rendered inaccessible to persons or animals liable to infection or to become vehicles of the peripneumogenous elements.

25th.—It is proper to pay an indemnity to owners (*first*), for animals destroyed by order; (*second*), for subjects which have died from the sequelæ of inoculation; and (*third*), for subjects or property whose destruction has been found necessary. The value of this regulation would be in proportion to the liberality of its application.

26th.—Severe penalties should be imposed upon persons who resist the execution of the acts of sanitary precaution ordered by the authorities.

27th.—An efficient organization of the veterinary service forms the best guarantee of the application of the various measures above mentioned.

28th.—A last and powerful means of securing the extinction of contagious pleuro-pneumonia is to adopt the same measures in relation to the contagious diseases of animals that were employed for the destruction of the phylloxera: to form an international convention which should examine and indicate the essential elements forming the basis of the legislation which each country has been compelled by the consideration of its own interests to adopt.

---

#### ON THE QUESTION OF EDUCATION IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

##### PROPOSITIONS OF THE REPORT OF MESSRS. MULLER AND WIRTZ.

##### I.

1st.—The preparatory branches required for the study of veterinary medicine should be the same as those required in the student of human medicine.

2d.—As, for various reasons, this first principle cannot be practically enforced, we ought at least to require that persons desiring to undertake the study of veterinary medicine should possess the acquirements necessary to secure admission to the higher classes of the better grade of institutions designed to impart those branches of knowledge which by common consent constitute a good ordinary education.

3d.—Persons who have not enjoyed the usual facilities for education should give evidence, at a special examination, of the possession of an amount of knowledge corresponding to that of the pupils in our common schools. This examination should take place before a jury composed of persons having no connection with the veterinary school, or interest in its results.

##### II.

There is no reason for the existence of inequalities of grades and degrees among veterinary practitioners, involving or implying a classification in respect to studies and acquirements.

## III.

1st.—At least four years of special study are necessary to complete the amount of instruction in veterinary medicine sufficient to qualify a student to encounter the duties and responsibilities of the practitioner; especially if the study of the natural and physical sciences is included within that term.

2d.—The instruction of the first two years (first four semesters) ought to embrace: Physics, chemistry, natural history (geology, mineralogy, botany and zoology); anatomy, histology, physiology, and shoeing, with all the courses and practical exercises belonging to it. A course of practical micrography should also be included.

3d.—During the same period one may learn the branches of zootechny, embracing the natural history of domestic animals and their external form, and zootechny proper.

4th.—Clinical instruction may be attended during the last two years of study. To make the practical instruction of students complete, it is absolutely necessary to have, connected with the clinic of the hospitals and the polyclinic, an outside or ambulatory clinic.

5th.—Practical instruction in shoeing cannot be enforced as useful, but it ought to be studied to a reasonable extent.

6th.—The inspection of meats is one of the branches of instruction absolutely indispensable to a complete veterinary curriculum.

## IV.

1st.—At the end of the second year (*fourth semester*) students ought to be examined upon the branches taught them in the first two years. None of them can follow the third year course without having passed satisfactorily this examination (of candidature or in physical sciences).

2d.—No student should be admitted to the examination of veterinary surgeon who is not also a candidate in veterinary medicine.

(The examination of veterinary surgeons shall not be on the same branches of the curriculum which belong to the examination for candidature.—W.).

(The examination of veterinary surgeon ought to embrace, besides anatomy and physiology, all the branches of veterinary education not belonging to that of candidature.—M.).

3d.—The essential regulations governing veterinary examinations in all countries ought, as nearly as possible, to harmonize in their spirit and purpose, and, as far as practicable, cover the same details of qualification and character.

#### V.

1st.—The existing system of boarding students is not the best, in view of the better development of veterinary schools, and its effect upon the social education of veterinarians.

2d.—If, from circumstances, exceptional and peculiar to any country, the system of boarding students could not be abolished, students ought to be allowed entire liberty outside the question of instruction; the regulation of the system ought to be as liberal as possible.

3d.—Obligatory boarding instruction ought to be suppressed.

#### VI.

1st.—Schools of veterinary medicine may be either separate autonomical establishments, or may be annexed to universities or other institutions of superior education; but veterinary medicine ought to be taught by special chairs. No one can approve of the creation of establishments in which the branches of veterinary education are divided among a limited number of university chairs; such a system can never become successful or efficient.

#### VII.

1st.—Professors in veterinary schools must be in possession of the diploma of veterinary surgeon. An exception to this rule can scarcely be admitted when relating to courses of the physical and natural sciences.

2d.—It is very desirable that veterinarians, before being called to professorships, should have enjoyed several years of practical experience as veterinary surgeons.

3d.—The diplomas of physician or of doctor of medicine ought not to confer in themselves any right to a veterinary professorship.

4th.—Professors ought to be chosen in preference from the body of assistants in the institution, and upon the nomination of the teaching body of the school to which the candidate would subsequently belong.

5th.—A school should contain as many intelligent and qualified assistants as possible, in order to maintain a good reserve of candidates from which, in a sudden emergency, a vacant professorship may be filled without delay.

---

#### PULMONARY PHTHISIS.

QUESTIONS OF M. LYDTIN, REPORTER OF THE COMMITTEE.

1st.—What is the influence of heredity upon the propagation of phthisis pulmonalis?

2d.—What is the influence of contagion upon the propagation of tuberculosis?

3d.—What are the preventive measures which ought to be employed against the bad influence that may be produced by the utilisation of the meat and milk of animals affected with phthisis pulmonalis?

---

#### LIST OF MEMBERS.

##### HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Messrs. Rolin-Jacquemyns, Minister of the Interior.

Delwart, Prof. and Emeritus Director; founder of the Veterinary School of Cureghem.

##### HONORARY MEMBERS.

Messrs. Doctor Crocq, Senator at Brussels.

Heger, late Professor of the Veterinary School of Brussels.

Leyder, Private Secretary to the Minister of the Interior.

Moreau, Echevin of Anderlecht.

Parisel, Chief of Division to the Minister of Interior.

Ronnberg, General Director to the Minister of the Interior.

Somerhausen, General Director to the Minister of the Interior.

Van den Peereboom, Minister of State.

Van Lint, Burgomaster of Anderlecht.

Doctor Willems, Member of the Academy of Medicine of Hasselt.

FOREIGN MEMBERS.

Aumignon, President of the Veterinary Society and Chief of the Veterinary Service of Marne, (France.)

Dr. B. Albrecht, Veterinary Surgeon, Berlin.

J. Anne, Municipal Veterinarian, and General Counsellor of Calvados, delegate of the Veterinary Society of Calvados, Manche and Orne.

Bagge, President of the Sanitary Council of Domestic Animals of Denmark, delegate of Denmark.

Dr. J. Bayer, Professor in the Veterinary Institute of Vienne, delegate of the Secretary of War of Austria.

Berdez, Prof. and Director of the Veterinary School of Berne, delegate of Switzerland.

H. Berner, District Veterinarian, (Grand Duchy of Baden).

Dr. Bielen, of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Bivort, of Esch-sur-Alzette, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

Bouley, General Inspector of the French Veterinary Schools, delegate of the French Government and of the Academy of Medicine of Paris.

Brown, Honorary Associate of the Royal College of Veterinary Medicine, Chief of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council of England, delegate of the English Government.

Buffét, Government Veterinarian of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Wiltz.

Butel, Veterinarian at Meaux, (France).

Cagny, Veterinarian at Senlis, (France).

Van Cappelle, Counsellor to the Minister of the Interior at La Haye.

Cope, Chief Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, Privy Council at London.

D. Danitsch, Health Council of Belgrade, delegate of Servia.

Dr. De Azary, Professor in the Veterinary Institute of Budapest, delegate of Hungary.



- Delahaye, Vice-President of the Veterinary Society of the Seine Inferieure and Eure.
- Destin, Secretary of the Veterinary Society of the Seine-Inferieure and Eure.
- Van Driel, District Veterinarian of Eindhoven.
- J. B. Ercolani, Director of the Veterinary School of Bologne.
- Esser, Professor at Gottingue.
- Feger, Principal Army Veterinary Surgeon, delegate of the of the French Government.
- Dr. Fiedler, District Veterinarian at Kosel, (Silesie).
- Fischer, Veterinarian and Echevin of Luxemburg.
- Dr. G. Fleming, Principal Army Veterinarian, President and delegate of the Royal Veterinary College of England.
- Fricker, Director of the Veterinary School of Stuttgart, delegate of Wurtemberg.
- Ph. Fusch, District Veterinarian of Manheim, (Germany).
- Garcin, of St. Quentin.
- Ch. Goetz, of Brunath, Alsace-Lorraine.
- G. Grissonanche, delegate of the Veterinary Society of Puy-du-Dome.
- Grever, delegate of Oldenbourg, Germany.
- Guillebeau, Professor in the Veterinary School of Berne, (Switzerland).
- Guittard, Secretary and delegate of the Veterinary Society of Lot and Garonne.
- Dr. Hermes, of Eupen.
- Herzog of Langerthal, (Switzerland).
- Houssin, President and delegate of the Société Vétérinaire Pratique of Paris.
- Joannin, of Bucharest, (Roumania).
- Kaiser, of Marburg, (Germany).
- N. Klima, delegate of Hungary.
- A. Koch, of Vienne.
- Kohne, Professor and Governmental Veterinarian of Hamburg.
- Konhaeuser, of the Veterinary Institute of Vienne.
- N. Larmer, delegate of the Council of Veterinarians of Besançon.
- Lavallard, of Paris.

- J. Law, President of the U. S. Treasury Cattle Commission, delegate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- C. Leblanc, delegate of the Central Society of Veterinary Medicine of Paris.
- Leisering, Professor at the Veterinary School of Dresden, (Saxony).
- A. Liantard, Professor and Principal of the American Veterinary College of New York, delegate of the U. S. Veterinary Medical Association.
- Lies, of Duchy of Brunswick.
- Lindquist, Professor of the Veterinary School of Stockholm, delegate of Sweden.
- Lipthay, delegate of Hungary.
- Locusteano, delegate of Roumania.
- Lustig, Professor in the Veterinary School of Hanover, (Germany).
- Lydtin, Principal Veterinarian of Karlsruhe.
- Metzdorf, Professor at Breslau, Germany.
- A. Michaud, of Ertasager-le-Lac, (Switzerland).
- K. Muller, Professor at the Veterinary School of Berlin.
- F. Muller, Professor at the Veterinary School of Vienna, (Austria).
- Neiman, delegate of Bulgaria.
- P. Constantinesco, delegate of Roumania.
- Von Paumgarten, Adjunct Professor in the Veterinary School of Vienna, (Austria).
- Peteaux, of Pont-Audemer.
- J. Pollet, Departmental Veterinarian at Lille.
- Potterat, delegate of Switzerland.
- K. Priser, District Veterinarian of Retzingen, (Bavaria).
- Putz, Professor in the University of Halle, (Prussia).
- Quivogne, delegate of the Veterinary Council of Lyons.
- Rabe, President and delegate of the Veterinary Society of Hanover, Professor in the Veterinary School.
- Dr. J. Robertson, Professor and delegate of the American Veterinary College.
- Rockl, Professor at the School of Stuttgart, delegate of Wurtemberg.

Roll, Director and Counsellor in Austria.  
 Rossignol, delegate of the Société de Médecine Vétérinaire Pratique of Paris.  
 Schiodte, Professor at the Copenhagen School, (Denmark.)  
 Schlamp, assistant in the Giessen Veterinary Institute, (Hesse).  
 Dr. K. Schmidt, of Aix-la-Chapelle.  
 Seifman, Director of the Lemberg Veterinary School, (Austria).  
 Siegen, Municipal Veterinarian of Luxemburg.  
 Siegmund, Director of the Abattoir at Bale.  
 Sjostedt, Professor in the Veterinary Institute of Stockholm.  
 Strebel, of Fribourg, (Switzerland).  
 Sussdorf, Professor at the School of Stuttgart, (Wurtemberg).  
 Thierry, Director of the Agricultural School of La Brosse.  
 Tisserand, delegate of the Veterinary Societies of Lorraine.  
 Tomyuk, Chief Veterinarian, delegate of Servia.  
 Ulrich, President and delegate of Silesia.  
 Vernaux, delegate of the Society of Seine-Inferieure.  
 Visur, Departmental Veterinarian of Arras.  
 Dr. Wirtz, Director of the Veterinary School of Utrecht, delegate of the Netherlands.  
 H. Young, of England.  
 Zipperlen, Professor at Hohenheim, (Wurtemberg).  
 Zundel, Principal Veterinarian at Strasburg.

## BELGIAN DELEGATE.

Hugues, delegate of Lot and Garonne.

## BELGIAN MEMBERS.

Aerts, Andre, (A.), Andre (U.), Baerts, Bailleux, (A.), Bartholeyns, Bastin, Baudson (V.), Benthin, Bergeron, Boll, Bouckaert, Bouillon, Bouillot, Braham, Brennet, Bril, Brouwier, Bruyere, Buchet, Callens, Cambron, Carbillet, Carette, Chabotiaux, Chanteux, Chartier, Claes, Coclet, Colson, Contamine, Copette, Courtois (G.), Courtoy (R.), Creteur, Crevecoeur, Criem, Danis, Davisters, Deblock, Dele, Deghilage, Degive, Descamp, Dessart, Demesse, Desmet, Desmet, Demeester, Delree, Deramaie, De Hemptinnes, Deneufbourg, Deneufbourg, Delwart, De Thibaut, De Thibaut, Delmelle, Delattre, Demblon, De Wyngaert, De

Marbais, De Bisscop, De Clercq, De Caestecker, Degive (A.), Dierickx, Dochy, Dothee, Doucet, Dubois, Dubois (J), Durieux, Dr. Dupuis, Dupont, Dupont, Duthoit, Duviensart, Elsen, Eraers, Everard, Fabry, Fadeux, Ferir, Firlefyn, Foelen, Fossoul, (E.), Frere, (G.), Gallez, Gardedien, Geeraerts, Gerard, Gerard, Gerard (J.), Gerbehaye, Gille, Godfrin, Godineau, Gratia, Dr. Gratia, Grosse, Hallet, Hallot, Hansoulle, Hardy, Henan, Hendrickx, Henrard, Hoeman, Hotton, Hougardy, Huart, Hublet, Hugues, Jans, Jacops, Jacques, Kerstenne, Laho, Laporte, Laridon (A.), Lavigne, Lebeau, Leboutte, Leclercq, Le Comte, Lefebvre, Lefebvre, Legrand (E.), Leku, Leenaerts, Leonard, Leroy, Leyder, Linard, Limbourg, Lison, Lonhienne, Lorge, Luytgarens, Macorps, Mahieu, Mans, Maris (pere), Maris (fils), Marbaise, Marneffe, Masson, Masure, Mathieu, Melon, Melsens, Micho, Michez, Michiels, Michotte, Migeotte, Milz, Moens, Monoyer, Mosselman, Neckerbroeck, Noel, Oger, Parmentier, Paquet, Pattyn, Panchenne, Petit, Poelman, Polet-Pierret, Polus, Prouveur, Purnode, Questroy, Rayee, Renneloog, Remy, Remy, Reul, Roman, Rosoux, Schollaert, Stubbe, Suykerbuyck, Simon, Simon, Slachmulders, Smeets, Snoeck, (A.), Snoeck, (J. B.), Thiernesse, Thomas, Tossins, Tossins, Van Autgaerden, Van Cutsem, Vanderlinden, Vanderschueren, Vandermines, Vanderstraeten, Van de Walle, Van Gerven, Van Hacken, Van Hertsen, Van Huffelen, Van Passen, Van Rooy, Van Rutten, Van Vyve, Van Wallendael, Wangermee, Weemaes, Dr. Wehenkel, Wertz, Windels, Wuileot.

## CONSTITUTION.

### OBJECT.

SEC. 1.—The object of the Congress is to establish upon principles as uniform and general as possible, an organization of the great body of veterinary practitioners, with a view to the elevation of veterinary medicine and its establishment upon a standard of acquirement and appreciation such as it is entitled to occupy, in countries where its organization and facilities for improvement have been defective; of substituting for the special methods

and measures of such country, regulations more general in their application, and which, within certain limitations, shall permit the solution of embarrassing questions by removing them beyond the restrictions of circumscribed territorial rules; to the consideration of questions of veterinary sanitary police, and of the powers and duties of practitioners; and of protecting both human subjects and domestic animals, by rational measures founded upon positive scientific data, from certain morbid influences to which all are exposed.

#### COMPOSITION.

SEC. 2.—The Congress shall be composed of (a) honorary and (b) active members.

SEC. 3. Honorary membership may be conferred by the Commission of Organization, or by the Executive Committee of the Congress, upon persons who have rendered important services to the cause of veterinary medicine by their contributions to the scientific institutes of the profession, or other meritorious labors.

SEC. 4. The active membership shall be composed of (a) members of the faculty of a veterinary institution; (b) practitioners of veterinary medicine; and (c) special delegates representing either class.

#### ORGANIZATION—OFFICERS.

SEC. 5. The first business following the opening of the Congress shall be the election of officers, who shall constitute an Executive Committee, to consist of (a) Honorary Presidents; (b) President; (c) Vice Presidents; (d) General Secretary; and (e) five Adjunct Secretaries.

SEC. 6. The decisions of the Executive Committee shall be subject to acceptance by a majority of members present.

SEC. 7. The discussions of the meeting of 1883 shall include the following subjects: 1. Veterinary education. 2. Organization of the veterinary service. 3. Diagnosis and preventive measures in contagious pleuro-pneumonia. 4. Heredity and contagiousness of phthisis pulmonalis, and means of preventing the effects following the use of the flesh and milk of animals therewith affected. 5. Of the right of veterinarians to sell drugs.

### MEETINGS.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall determine, each day, the hours of meeting for the day following.

SEC. 9. Except when otherwise ordered, the discussions of the Congress shall be public.

SEC. 10. The President shall have the right to exercise final disciplinary authority, in accordance with established parliamentary rules, whenever required in the interest of the Congress.

SEC. 11. The Secretary shall, at the opening of each meeting, read the correspondence, papers, manuscripts and publications received.

The President shall present to the Congress such of the communications as he may select ; and direct the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting.

SEC. 12. The duties of the Adjunct Secretaries are to keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings, and to deliver to the General Secretary all communications presented or read by the members, together with all publications offered at the meetings.

SEC. 13. Except when specially permitted by the Congress, no member shall speak more than twice on the same subject, nor for a period exceeding fifteen minutes at one time. But this rule is not intended to apply to the authors of the reports under discussion.

SEC. 14. If no member rises to speak, the discussion shall be considered as closed *de facto*. If requested by twenty members the previous question shall be put by the President and the votes of a majority of active members present shall be final.

SEC. 15. The results of the reports and discussions, together with any proposed amendments, shall be submitted to a vote of the Congress, and with a statement of the number of votes cast, shall appear on the record of proceedings.

Active members only possess the right of voting ; but the privileges of discussion are accorded to honorary members also.

SEC. 16. All questions shall be determined by a *viva voce*, except in case of doubt, when, on the request of not less than five active members, the question may be determined by a rising vote.



## PUBLICATION.

SEC. 17. The proceedings of the Congress shall be published, under direction of the General Secretary, and each member shall be entitled to receive one copy thereof.

## RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS.

## OPENING SESSION.

At 10 o'clock, Mr. Somerhausen, General Director of the Minister of the Interior, assumed the President's chair. He was accompanied by several members of the Commission of Organization, and in the name of the Secretary of the Interior, welcomed the members in attendance, and after some well-timed remarks referring to the importance of international meetings of this nature, declared the Congress open.

The Secretary, Prof. Wehenkel, in a few words, recalled the history of previous congresses, and referred to the labors of the organizing committee, in whose behalf he expressed the feelings of the deepest respect and gratitude to his Majesty the King of Belgium, who had so kindly extended the royal patronage to the Congress. He also thanked Messrs. the Ministers, who had lent their official assistance to the occasion, as well as to the members of the Congress, who in such large numbers had responded to the call of the committee.

Mr. Somerhausen then proposed, as the first business of the meeting, to proceed to the discussion of the Constitution of the Congress.

The Secretary having read the constitution, it was adopted section by section, and subsequently accepted and adopted by a unanimous vote. The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected officers: President, M. Thiernesse. Vice Presidents, Messrs. M. H. Bouley, of Paris; Jacops, of Termonde; Muller, of Berlin; Roll, of Graz, and Wirtz, of Utrecht. General Secretary, M. Wehenkel. Adjunct Secretaries, Messrs. W. M. Gerard, Gratia, Reul, Siegen and Stubbe.

Mr. Somerhausen, after declaring the result of the election,

declared the bureau formed, and in the absence of the President, called Mr. Bouley, the first of the Vice Presidents in alphabetical order, to the chair.

Before leaving the chair, Mr. Somerhausen presented a motion, offered by Mr. Wehenkel, that Mr. Thiernes be notified by special message of his nomination to the Presidency, and to express to him the sincere wishes of the Congress for his rapid return to health. The motion was unanimously adopted.

On taking the chair, Mr. Bouley proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Somerhausen, who had so willingly accepted the place of his Excellency, the Secretary of the Interior, and had so warmly welcomed the members of the Congress. He also tendered his own thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The meeting then adjourned until 1:30 in the afternoon.

---

#### FIRST DAY OF MEETING.

Prof. Muller (Vice President) in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p. m.

Mr. Bouley, in the name of the Committee, presented to the Congress their thanks for the honor conferred upon them.

Mr. Wehenkel presented a communication containing a special invitation to the members to visit the Hotel de Ville, the sewers of Brussels and the Court House.

The first question, to wit, "The Organization of the Veterinary Service," was then introduced and discussed. Mr. Zundel then read the resolutions of the various reporters.

Mr. Locustiano, of Bucharest, described the German and Roumanian veterinary organizations, and said that if sanitary police was properly applied all over, the annoying measures of the closing of frontiers would, to a great extent, disappear.

#### DISCUSSION ON THE FIRST RESOLUTION OF THE REPORTERS.

Mr. Pütz asked that the applications of laws of sanitary police be by veterinarians, and that there should be a special representative of their interests in the central administration.

Mr. Quivogne: The veterinarian must remain a veterinarian, a physician, and not become a functionary. Veterinary service

should be given to all the veterinarians. Others, *les indignes*, must be excluded.

Mr. Eraers: We are only expressing the desire to simplify the international service. If government pays veterinarians, they must become functionaries of the State.

Mr. Wirtz proposed to modify the resolution by saying: "Organize in each country a sanitary veterinary service, whose members, etc." He consequently proposed the removal of the words "exclusively charged with all that pertains to veterinary science."

Mr. Rossignol proposed to say: "Organize in each country a sanitary veterinary service, whose members, all veterinarians, shall be the counsellors of the administration," etc.

Mr. H. Bouley advised care against becoming too exclusive. He mentioned the advisory committee of the epizootics in France, which counts its members among lawyers and the Director of the Board of Health. He argued in justification of the presence of those gentlemen in the counselling committee.

Mr. Zundel moved to strike out the word "science," and to replace it, as proposed by Mr. Wirtz, by "veterinary service." He agreed with Mr. Bouley in his remarks.

Mr. Quivogne reiterated that veterinary service ought to be exclusively composed of veterinarians, and proposed the following amendment: "To organize in each country a sanitary service, composed exclusively of veterinarians, who shall offer all the guarantees necessary for the assured applications of international laws of sanitary police in reference to domestic animals."

Mr. Laho proposed to substitute for "veterinary science," "all that refers to veterinary sanitary police."

Mr. Rossignol withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Wirtz agreed with Mr. Laho, providing the word "sanitary" is omitted.

Mr. Aerts proposed the following: "To organize \* \* \* of all that refers to this service, whose members," etc.

Mr. Eraers, after discussing the various amendments, proposed the following: "To organize in each country a veterinary sanitary service, exclusively in charge of all that refers to this

service, whose members, all veterinary surgeons, shall be the advisors of the administrations of all grades, but which shall be specially represented near the central authorities, at which point the chief officer, having in charge the interests of veterinary medicine, shall be stationed."

This was adopted by a practically unanimous vote, only four votes appearing in the negative.

SECOND RESOLUTION—DISCUSSION.

Mr. Cagny proposed as an amendment: "The veterinary service shall be composed of two orders of agents, one portion being qualified veterinarians, who shall originate the necessary orders; the others being police agents, whose duty it shall be to supervise the execution of the prescribed measures."

Mr. Rossignol proposed that all the veterinarians should belong to the sanitary organization.

Mr. Leblanc viewed the question as having three sides:

*First.*—The sanitary organization, comprehending only special functionaries, well paid by the state, with opportunities for outside private practice.

*Second.*—Departmental veterinarians, for the sanitary service, not allowed to engage in private practice, and having for adjuncts a large number of district veterinarians. This solution seemed to him to be the best.

And *third*, all veterinarians are sanitary veterinarians.

Mr. Pütz contended that the existence of functional veterinarians is indispensable.

Mr. Larnet thought that frontier veterinarians ought to be allowed to practice in neighboring districts.

Mr. Quivogne: The question refers to a great and a small service; we speak of union, and do all that is in our power to cause division. I propose to vote on the following amendment: "There is no such distinction in the sanitary service as of two degrees," etc., erasing also, "one with more local character, dependent less upon the State than upon the municipal and local authorities."

Mr. Viseur objected to the amendment.

Mr. Paquet moved that all veterinarians should belong to the sanitary service. This amendment was rejected.

Mr. Viseur argued that there should be a State Veterinarian, to whom private practice should be prohibited, and that all the other colleagues be his adjuncts as sanitary veterinarians.

Mr. Bouley proposed a new reading of the article: "The veterinary sanitary service ought to employ the greatest number possible of veterinarians. It embraces the surveying of fairs and markets; of animals; the inspection of meat; that of slaughter-houses; the control of rendering places; the inspection of animals used for breeding purposes; the inspection or direction of insurances against the mortality of animals; the revision of census lists of domestic animals. \* \* \* It comprehends the State service, with its possibility of becoming international; especially embracing the repression and prevention of contagious diseases, and of epizootics, as well as the control of all other veterinary services."

This was adopted by a large majority.

#### THIRD RESOLUTION.

It was read by Mr. Zundel, who added: "It often happens that when a contagious disease develops itself in a country, all other countries prohibit importations. This is a very detrimental measure. If it were possible to resort, as in the case of phylloxera, to internal regulations, that would be a great benefit."

Wirtz explained the international relations which have existed since 1873 between Holland and Germany, and between Holland and England, in reference to typhus.

The third resolution was then adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned at 4 P. M.

---

#### SECOND DAY OF MEETING.

Dr. Wirtz, Vice President, in the chair.

The meeting opened at 10 A. M.

The President thanked the Congress for the honor conferred upon him. At his request, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. Thirnesse to Mr. H. Bouley, Vice President, thanking the members

for the high honor conferred upon him in calling him to the Presidency of the Congress, and expressing his regret that he was prevented by sickness from participating in the meetings.

The Secretary also read letters from several members of the Congress, offering apologies for their inability to be present.

The bureau had also two communications from Mr. Lindquist (Stockholm), one relating to the organization of the veterinary service in Sweden; the other to the prophylactic measures against epizootics.

On motion of Mr. Lindquist, the papers were approved, and their publication in the bulletin of the Congress was ordered.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, with the suppression of a sentence of Mr. Cagny, which constituted a repetition.

The Secretary suggested that he believed the Congress might suspend its work on the following Friday at an earlier hour than usual, and appropriate the time to a trip to Antwerp. Facilities for the excursion at reduced rates of travel will also be offered to the members of the Congress on the following Sunday, to Ostend, Blankenburghe, Burges or Gaud.

The President:—The question of to-day is pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Degive, reporter on the subject, has the floor.

Mr. Degive first considered the differential diagnosis of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, referring to the essential parts of his report.

Mr. Tisserand thought that the symptoms described by the reporter are insufficient. He gave a description of the symptomatology of the disease, and presented his views upon the nature of the affection; he rejected the spontaneous generation of the disease, as well as that of the transformation of germs, and proposed a namendment in conformity with his views.

Mr. Pütz objected to the spontaneous development.

Mr. Leblanc agreed with Mr. Degive upon the question of spontaneity; according to his observations it is rare and exceptional. From an anatomical point of view he cannot establish any difference between contagious pleuro-pneumonia and sporadic pneumonia. It can only be distinguished by its contagious character.



Mr. Bouley agreed with this idea, and said that the sporadic disease is very rare. He said, also, that the question of spontaneity is well decided, and alluded to the importation of the disease into some parts of America, where it had never before existed.

Mr. Liautard, on the invitation of Bouley, referred to the facts already known in the American history of the disease as imported into Massachusetts. It was effectually suppressed, and has not reappeared since 1865.

Mr. Lydtin spoke on the same subject.

The President stated that Dr. Willems, an honorary member of the Congress, wished to occupy the floor, and he improved the occasion to propose to the Congress a vote of welcome to this learned gentleman who has spent a great deal of his activity in supporting and disseminating a discovery which may yet be questioned by few, but which, at any rate, is one of great value in the history of pleuro-pneumonia. (General applause.)

Dr. Willems thanked the Congress for the expression of their esteem. He opposed the theory of spontaneity, and recalled several cases in proof of the contagiousness of the disease. He showed how the disease had been introduced at Hasselt in 1836, and was induced to recommend the practice of inoculation.

Mr. Rossignol presented his views in reference to the differential diagnosis.

Prof. Wehenkel said that he did not think the question of spontaneity or non-spontaneity ought to occupy all the time of the Congress. He declared that there is nothing which can oppose the admission of the direct germs of the disease, or even of inferior beings; he saw nothing impossible in transformism; on the contrary, he believed in its reality. He believed that the question of spontaneity can be laid on the table, and that the principle admitted by the Congress of Zurich could be admitted by us, viz.:—that “*from the point of view of sanitary police and of practical medicine,*” this malady might be considered as purely contagious; “and in proceeding in this manner,” he added, “every one will be left to his philosophical opinions upon the question of spontaneity or non-spontaneity of the disease.”

“The measures of sanitary police ought to be based upon the

principle that pleuro-pneumonia is *propagated* only by contagion."

Mr. Fleming called upon the Congress to pronounce upon the question of the spontaneity of the disease. He, like many others, considered contagion as the sole cause of the affection.

Mr. Locusteaano, basing his views upon the fact that contagious pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in Roumania, said that for this reason he was a disbeliever in the spontaneous development of the disease.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30, and was again called to order at 2 P. M.

Mr. Lindqvist, who first had the floor, stated that in Sweden, Norway and Finland, the disease made its appearance after the importation of foreign cattle; he considered pleuro-pneumonia as an affection purely contagious.

Mr. Visenr said that contagious pleuro-pneumonia is a disease of the connective tissue; that it may arise spontaneously in given conditions of regime and hygiene; most commonly, however, developing itself by contagion. It may appear with the lesions of pleurisy only, especially in young animals. In these, inoculation sometimes communicates pleurisy. Under his observations the lesions vary with the mode of feeding.

The President inquired whether any members were united in calling for the termination of the discussion upon the first part of the question.

Mr. Berdez asked that the Congress should pronounce upon the question of the spontaneity or non-spontaneity of the disease. He remarked that the facts observed in Switzerland show that pleuro-pneumonia does not arise spontaneously. The manner of its introduction has always been known, and contagion has been found to be the cause of its appearance in every case. He proposed the following resolution:

"The Congress declares that at present there exists no direct or positive proof of the spontaneous development of pleuro-pneumonia, and considers that the application of sanitary measures against it should be based on the fact that it propagates itself only by contagion."

Mr. Cope greatly regretted that any person should continue to

recognize the theory of spontaneity. In England, some so-called spontaneous cases were always found to be spurious, and could be traced to contagion.

Mr. Degive objected to the remarks of Mr. Tisserand in relation to the nature and symptoms of the disease. He admitted the spontaneity, not as a *spontaneous genesis*, but as resulting from the transformation of certain germs as the exclusive cause of the propagation of the disease.

Mr. Tisserand proposed the following resolution in place of that submitted by the reporter :

(a) *Differential Diagnosis*.—"In the anatomical point of view, one must consider as acute contagious pleuro-pneumonia, all lobular alterations of the lung, accompanied by a very evident and semi-transparent thickening of the interstitial cellular tissue, and of the corresponding pulmonary pleura.

"In chronic cases, the pathognomonic lesion is always found at one of several points of the lung, more or less near to purulent centres.

"The introduction of a new animal into a barn during the month, or even the year, preceding the appearance of the disease, renders the diagnosis much more certain.

"2d.—Considered from the physiological point of view, in the living animal, epizootic pleuro-pneumonia, as soon as it becomes apparent, is specially characterized by contagiousness, and the following symptoms, existing together or independently of others :

"Painful, moist and rather weak cough; sensibility of the chest on percussion of the thorax; respiration hesitating and interrupted.

"3d.—The report is unchanged.

"4th.—The fact of the presence of one case of pleuro-pneumonia, apparently spontaneous, does not disprove the existence of contagious disease.

(b) *Prophylaxy*.

1st.—"The chances of immunity against pleuro-pneumonia can be increased by the aid of good hygienic conditions."

In view of the proposition of Mr. Berdez, Messrs. Wehenkel

and Leblanc proposed the following: "This Congress declares that there exists no positive evidence authorizing a denial of the theory of the direct development of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but that, on the contrary, considerations of fact and science compel us to consider this development as possible, though rare. The Congress also believes that from the point of view of sanitary police, it is proper to consider it as being transmitted only by contagion."

Mr. Degive accepted this proposition.

Mr. Viseur proposed the following: "This Congress admits all necessary reservations as to the casuality of pleuro pneumonia; but it recognizes the facts of contagion, and is of opinion that it is the indication of sound expediency in matters of sanitary police, always and everywhere to adapt its action to the hypothesis of the exclusive contagiousness of the disease."

Dr. Virtz leaving the chair to Mr. Bouley, proposed the following: "That from the anatomical point of view, at least relating to veterinary police, all lobar, and at the same time interlobular pneumonia, ought to be considered as epizootic contagious pleuro-pneumonia. On the strength of various objections, he appended to his amendment the words: "Whose development does not depend on local traumatic causes." This amendment was adopted as the first resolution. The second paragraph, after discussion by Messrs. Tisserand, Bouley, Degive and Wehenkel, was accepted, with the addition of the word "contagious" before "pleuro-pneumonia." After several remarks from Messrs. Wirtz, Degive, Wehenkel, Lydtin, Roll, Cagny, Aerts, Fisher, Louistiano, Putz and Muller, the following was added to Section 3:

"(a) The following shall be considered as suspected of epizootic contagious pleuro-pneumonia: all animals, which, in an infected centre, shall present either a state of reactive fever or symptoms of disease of the chest."

"(b) *As suspected of contamination*, all animals in an infected centre or which have been there within three months; or that may have been exposed to contamination in any other way."

Mr. Quivogne proposed the following: "An isolated case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia does not preclude the existence of the contagious affection."

A proposition signed by twenty members, to proceed to the nominal call for the fourth resolutions and its amendments was here presented to the bureau.

A proposal of Messrs. Lydtin and Wirtz, to erase the fourth resolution, was put to vote and carried. From this vote the amendments of Messrs. Berdez, Leblanc and Wehenkel were dropped, as well as that asking for the nominal call, which had thus become useless. Dr. Wirtz here read a dispatch from the Veterinary Institute of Dorpat, sending their compliments to the members of the Congress.

A letter of Mr. Hughes, asking the postponement of the discussion of the subject on education, was read.

The meeting adjourned at five o'clock.

#### THIRD DAY OF MEETING.

Dr. Wirtz, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting are read, and after a correction asked for by Dr. Willems, were accepted.

Mr. Lydtin remarked that Mr. Locustiano had said that contagious pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in Roumania, and on that account he does not believe in its spontaneous development theory.

The minutes of the previous day having been read, Mr. Berdez said that he desired that mention should be made of the question put by twenty members, asking for the nominal call of the decision. The President remarked that the motion had dropped, because of the disposition made of the fourth article, but that it should nevertheless appear on the records. The definitive adoption of the minutes was postponed to the following day, until the German text should be received.

An invitation was extended by Mr. Hardy to the members of the Congress to visit the barracks and hospitals of the regiment of Guides.

The President then proposed to proceed to the question of prophylaxy, taking up the articles singly, without entering upon a general discussion of the subject, with a view to shorten the debate.

Mr. Degive believed that two points ought to be discussed, to wit: inoculation and stamping out. For himself, the question of inoculation was already decided. This measure ought to be considered efficacious. His opinion was based on statistics, which he recalled, and though not definitive, they sufficed to prove the efficacy of the measure. As to the opportunity of its indication, he left it to the Congress to decide.

Messrs. Lydtin and Zundel moved to discuss the question of stamping out, as being the more radical, and to treat inoculation subsequently.

Mr. Degive thought that this method of proceeding would diminish the importance of the question of inoculation, if the Congress were called to vote upon that of stamping out.

The following amendment was presented by Messrs. Lydtin and Zundel:

"Knowing that from the point of view of sanitary police, epizootic pleuro-pneumonia is a disease which is spread only by contagion, is generally incurable, and usually terminates fatally; this Congress declares:

"That to prevent the development and spread of the disease, it is proper to apply against it the measures indicated against other contagious diseases, which are at the same time incurable and fatal."

Mr. Bouley proposed to simplify the discussion by omitting the articles which belong to the general prophylaxy of contagious diseases, and to limit the examination to the two special modes applied against exudative pleuro-pneumonia, viz.: stamping out and inoculation.

Mr. Leblanc approved of the design of the proposition of Messrs. Zundel and Lydtin, but to the second part of it only.

The President called for the question of the order proposed by Messrs. Zundel and Lydtin, and it was adopted.

The first part of the proposition was then adopted.

Article 2. Mr. Dessart was opposed to the slaughter of animals only suspected of the disease; this measure, he argued, would be more injurious to the public wealth than the disease itself.



Mr. Berdez, in answer, said that he was in favor of slaughtering, because it is not so destructive.

Mr. Lydtin supported the proposition of Mr. Degive, and Messrs. Lydtin and Zundel that of the amendment.

Five members uniting in the proposition, the discussion on the second paragraph was closed.

Article 2 was then put to vote, and adopted.

A recess was then ordered until two o'clock P. M.

On reopening, the delegates from Switzerland presented two copies of the convention existing between Switzerland, Austria and Hungary, for the prevention of the propagation of epizootics through trade in cattle.

A paper relating to the slaughter of animals as a means of stamping out contagious pleuro-pneumonia was presented by Mr. Pollet.

Article 3 was then taken up for discussion. Messrs. Ubrich, Roll, Tisserand, Aerts, Viseur, Lydtin, Berdez, Degive, Potteral, Leblanc, Muller, Larmet, Feger, Fleming, Quivogne, Putz, Cagny and Stubbe participating.

Mr. Tisserand argued that isolation cannot be opposed if its duration is not limited; he proposed to determine the duration before isolation is acted upon. His proposition was carried.

Mr. Berdez presented the following amendment: "That animals suspected of contamination, or that have been exposed to contagion, must be sequestered or destroyed, or otherwise killed immediately."

Before voting on article 3, the President presented article 14 as a subject of discussion, relating to the duration of the term of isolation.

Prof. Muller proposed a minimum of six months; Mr. Contamine four; Mr. Degive argued for forty-five days.

Prof. Muller's proposition was adopted.

The first part of the amendment of Mr. Leblanc, reading: "Contaminated animals are isolated," was discussed and rejected.

Mr. Aerts proposed to substitute for the sentence "contaminated or suspected of contamination" the words "animals which have been in contact with others *affected with the disease, or*

which have been in a contaminated centre." This amendment was rejected.

Prof. Muller proposed the following:

"Animals suspected of contamination must be placed in such conditions of isolation as shall prevent their connection with other animals of their species, or shall be killed."

Mr. Leblanc offered this:

"(a) Contaminated animals shall be isolated ;

"(b) But when the disease shall exist for the first time in a country, the killing of all the contaminated animals must be carried out."

It was agreed that the phrase, "suspected of contamination," which is a central idea in this discussion, may, in order to remove all the differences of interpretation, be replaced by the word "*contaminated*," to convey the meaning of "suspected of being infected through contagion." In this case, there are several points of discrimination to observe:

(a) Animals presenting the evident symptoms of the disease. (*animaux atteints—erkrankte Thiere.*)

(b) Animals which present morbid manifestations, which suggest suspicions of the existence of the disease. (*douteux ou suspects—der Krankheit verdachtige Thiere.*)

(c) *Contaminated animals*—(*der Austeekung verdachtige*) ; these last including those which have been in such conditions that it is proper to admit that they may have received contagion, or that they have been in conditions proper for infection, while they yet do not present symptoms which would subject them to be considered as *affected* or *suspected*."

Mr. Pattera moved the striking out of the second part of Article 3.

This was rejected, and the report adopted as engrossed.

Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7 were then taken up for discussion.

Mr. Bouley spoke, directing his remarks to showing the value of preventive inoculation, and submitted the following motion:

"The experimental proof is to-day furnished, that it is possible to extend to the organism of bovine animals an actual im-

munity against contagious pleuro-pneumonia, by the inoculation of the virus of that disease."

Mr. Grisonnange moved "that disinfectants, well used, may take the place of inoculation, or even be superior to it, and even diminish the need of stamping out."

Dr. Wirtz presents the following amendments:

"Article 4—Drop the words 'or to a proper preventive modification.'"

Article 5—Strike out.

Art. 6.—Strike out the first part of the section.

Mr. Desgive stated that on the following two days, at 8 o'clock, the collection of vaccine matter in the vaccinogene establishment of Cureghem les Brussels would take place, and members of the Congress were invited.

Five members proposed the following change in the business of the Congress: "The question relating to tuberculosis shall be discussed on Saturday." This was done on account of the fact that several members of the Congress are directors of abattoirs, and will not be able to attend sooner. The proposition was adopted.

The discussion was closed, and the meeting adjourned to the next day at 9 o'clock.

---

#### FOURTH DAY OF MEETING.

Dr. Wirtz, Vice-President, in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30 A. M.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, the adoption of which was postponed till the publication of the German text.

The President presented a letter from Mr. Pollet, which will be inserted in the bulletin.

A communication of Mr. Isidor Renny, Director of the abattoir of Gand, will also be mentioned.

The discussion on Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the report was taken up.

Mr. Berdez agreed with Mr. Bouley as to the efficacy of

inoculation, in its purely scientific aspect, but doubted the value of the measure in the practical sense. It is detrimental to commerce; it gives a false security concerning the animals operated upon. It may happen that animals already affected by latent pleuro-pneumonia may be considered as protected, and put again in circulation, under the false protection of inoculation.

Mr. Grissonnanche insisted upon the importance of the use of disinfectants against contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and described in detail the process which has proved with him most successful. He preferred the use of disinfectants, especially of chlorine and its compounds, to inoculation, which he considered as useless, and often even injurious.

Prof. Law would admit that inoculation of pleuro-pneumonia—which gives security against a second attack of the disease—had the same value as vaccination had to variola. But he believed that, as a measure of sanitary police, it contributed more to limit its propagation than to extinguish it; slaughter is a more radical measure, and more efficacious to completely destroy a center of infection.

Inoculated animals take a specific disease analogous to pleuro-pneumonia itself, differing from it only as to its seat. The germs develop themselves to the point of introduction, and extend their effects upon the organism, without affecting it in any other way.

He prepares lymph for inoculation by warming it at 140° to 150° Fahrenheit. By using this precaution, he had succeeded in inserting the virus in a forbidden region (*region defendue*) without producing local accident. After the inoculation a slightly marked reactive fever has shown itself, and a complete immunity has been obtained, as proved by successive reinoculations with natural virus.

The liquid of inoculation introduced into the circulatory apparatus remains without effect; the germs are destroyed by the morphological elements of the blood. In the connective tissues, where the cellular elements are rare, these same germs resist and multiply, giving rise to lesions analogous to those that they produce in the lung when they have penetrated into that organ.

Mr. Leblanc opposed the proposition of Mr. Bouley, presented yesterday:

He declared that if the efficacy of inoculation can be logically admitted as having been demonstrated by experiments, one must necessarily recommend, not only facultative, but obligatory inoculations. The proof of this last does not yet appear. Inoculation on the tail does not give a disease analogous to pleuro-pneumonia, as ought to take place were the affection really communicated. He needed some proofs of the acquired immunity, and he wanted to see it demonstrated that animals do really remain refractory to contamination or to new inoculation. But testing (*critères*) inoculations performed upon animals operated upon once with success, have been followed by death, as reported by Messrs. Cagny and Zundel. And again, it cannot be said that pleuro-pneumonia is a microbial disease; until to-day at least, this microbe, if it exists, has neither been isolated or demonstrated. The principle of preventive inoculation can be applied generally.

As far as the facultative inoculation, he believes that everybody ought to be free to use it or reject it, as he believes best.

He mentioned examples where, very often, the happy results attributed to the method of Dr. Willems, were only pure coincidences; analagous facts being met with in locations where inoculation had not been performed.

Mr. Lydtin: "The researches made in the laboratory of the office of public hygiene in Germany, have so far failed to discover the cover microbe of pleuro-pneumonia virus."

Mr. Hugues, delegate of the French Society of Lot-et-Garonne, proposed the following: "Among preventive measures, inoculation is strongly recommended."

He presented the committee a short note relating to the question of the day, and asked its insertion in the bulletin of the Congress: adopted.

Mr. Fleming asked if the disease can be propagated by inoculated animals. He does not believe that the affection is transmitted by the expired breath of its subjects.

He was a partisan of inoculation, and his ideas were based on numerous observations made in Scotland. It might be employed in large herds where slaughtering would be too ruinous; he would advise it in countries notably infested with disease.

Prof. Pütz opposed the opinions of Mr. Leblanc; he was surprised that that gentleman should find that the disease produced by inoculation is not identical with pleuro-pneumonia. The same difference exists as to anthrax, which may at times be followed by death, without giving rise to the symptoms or characteristic lesions of the disease, bacterides only being found in the blood.

He was convinced of the efficacy of inoculation, and his conviction had become stronger as his experience had increased. For himself, two kinds of inoculation must be admitted: 1st the preventive inoculation, and 2nd, that of necessity. The latter is more often abortive than the first, because the animals may be already diseased at the time of the operation. Preventive inoculation had given him some very favorable results.

Prof. Wehenkel considered the propositions of Mr. Bouley as too absolute and too broad. With him the questions relative to inoculations, is not yet completely decided. The argument of the testing (*critères*) inoculation is not decisive.

Experiments seem to prove that inoculation gives immunity against a second inoculation of the same virus, but it is not proved that it generally resist the disease itself; he would require that new experiments be made before deciding upon a principle so absolute as that expressed in Mr. Bouley's propositions.

Mr. Ulrich remarked that, upon the invitation of the Prussian government, he studied pluro-pneumonia in Belgium in 1852, had then exposed animals to contamination; the result of his experiments has been in favor of inoculation. Since then, he has continued to inoculate with success in Austria, Prussia and Russia.

Dr. Willems defended his prophylactic method. He said that the lesions of the cadaver were the same upon inoculated animals as upon those affected with the disease after a natural infection.

Pluro-pneumonia is due to a microbe, he had observed, with Van Kempen, a long time ago. Pasteur has also observed it and had been able to isolate or cultivate it separately from the other germs contained in the pulmonary lymph.

The testing inoculation has a great value; it proves that immunity is obtained by pleuro-pneumonia inoculation, to the same



extent as that obtained by vaccine. He referred, in support of his opinion, to experiments made by him.

Dr. Wirtz introduced some figures to show the favorable result obtained by inoculation in Holland in 1878 and 1882. Upon 128,308 animals inoculated, the loss had been very low, but one sixty-one-hundredths of the individuals operated on. He was of opinion with Dr. Willems, that the caudal lesion is analagous to that of the lung; it is an affection of the connective tissue.

He proposed to modify Sec. 4 of the report by striking out the words: "or to an appropriate preventive medication."

In a second amendment, he proposed the striking out of Sec. 5.

Mr. Degive accepted the amendment.

Dr. Wirtz was also in favor of omitting from Section 6 the words "cannot be performed without the previous authorization of the local authority."

Messrs. Degive and Eaers moved the striking out of the words "under the surveillance of the police." Dr. Wirtz accepted the amendment.

Fleming and Wirtz moved to strike out Sec. 7.

Dr. Willems asked the Congress to pronounce upon the following questions: All scientific interpretations being reserved, no fact in practice has proved the contamination of a healthy by an inoculated animal."

Mr. Quivogne offered the following amendment to Sec. 5: "Isolation shall be prescribed as general and obligatory every time that slaughter is not ordered."

Mr. Degive opposed the objections against the efficacy of the method of Dr. Willems. He recalled the figures mentioned in his report, to show that this measure not only prevents the effects of a testing or other inoculation, but also and especially the contagion of pleuro-pneumonia.

The failure of an inoculation may be attributed to several causes; as badly-obtained virus, defective surgical means, or delay in the inoculation.

In his view, the principle is perfectly established, that inoculation gives immunity; there remains but one question to decide: it is that of the application of the method.

In concluding, he offered an amendment to Section 4—he asked to substitute in place of “to prefer inoculation to slaughter” the words “to practice inoculation.”

Profs. Kohne and Muller presented an amendment as follows:  
“Preventive inoculation ought to be rejected.”

“Inoculation of necessity can be recommended and not ordered, when the disease has already made its appearance upon many animals.”

The meeting adjourned at 12:30, and session was resumed at 2 P. M.

A vote was taken upon the proposition of Mr. Bouley, and it was adopted by 22 votes against 18 in the negative, and with 15 absentees.

The amendments of Messrs. Wirtz and Degive to Section 4 were adopted.

Upon a remark of Dr. Wirtz, Mr. Degive consented to substitute in Section 4 for the words “contaminated or suspected of contamination,” the words “suspected of contamination or much exposed to contagion.”

Mr. Quivogne’s amendment was rejected.

The first part of Messrs. Kœhne and Tomyuk’s amendment was adopted, without alteration; the second part was modified by other amendments of Messrs. Bouley, Lustig and Laho.

Mr. Bouley asked to omit the words, “when the disease has already made its appearance upon many animals.”

Mr. Lustig proposed to change “to be recommended” by “may be admitted.”

Mr. Laho wished to change the expression “inoculation of necessity” to “inoculation, *so called*, of necessity.”

The second part, as amended, was then adopted.

By the effect of these two votes, Section 4 was changed for the amendment of Messrs. Kœhne and Tomyuk, and after some observations relating to the value of the expressions “preventive inoculation and inoculation *so called* of necessity,” the following was adopted: “Preventive inoculation, or that which is practiced when the disease does not exist in a country, must be absolutely rejected: inoculation *so called* of necessity, that is, that which is

performed when the disease exists in a herd, may be admitted but not prescribed."

Section 5 was obviated by Dr. Wirtz's amendment, accepted by the reporter.

Dr. Wirtz's amendment, accepted by Mr. Degive, which asks for the striking out of the first phrase of Section 6, was adopted.

Upon the proposition of Messrs. Degive and Eraers, supported by Dr. Wirtz, the second phrase of Section 6 was replaced by "the inoculation shall always be done by a veterinary surgeon."

Section 7 was stricken out.

Mr. Degive proposed to ask that all inoculated animals shall be reported to the authorities. Adopted.

Dr. Willems asked the Congress to decide upon the proposition he had presented in the morning, and reading as follows: "All scientific interpretations being reserved, no fact in practice has to this day proved the contamination of a healthy by an inoculated animal."

Mr. Cagny objected, and mentioned an example of contamination of a healthy by an inoculated animal.

Mr. Lydtin remarked that if the fact spoken of by Mr. Cagny exists, it is not due to inoculation, but is the consequence of the disease existing in the animal previous to inoculation.

Mr. Pottoret presented the following amendment: "It is not proved that an inoculated animal cannot transmit the disease to a healthy one."

Dr. Willems' amendment was rejected, and that of Mr. Potterat adopted, by a vote of 18 to 5, with 24 not voting.

Mr. Degive asked to substitute for Sec. 8 the following: "Inoculated animals shall be reported to the authorities." Adopted.

In the discussion of Sec. 20, Messrs. Lydtin and Muller proposed to say, "an entirely evacuated barn, and properly disinfected."

Mr. Potterat would like to see the last three words of the article taken off "without any inconvenience."

Mr. Degive accepted the amendment, and proposed the following reading: "A barn cannot be repopulated until after having been entirely evacuated and properly disinfected, and then well ventilated for eight days."

The amended Sec. 20 was then adopted.

Sec. 21.—Mr. Bouley moved to reduce the duration of the sequestration in pastures, and Mr. Anne proposed this amendment: "Pastures which have been frequented by diseased animals must be quarantined during *at least fifteen days*." Adopted.

Prof. Muller proposed to remove Sec. 25 from the record files.

Mr. Quivogne asked to remove the second and third. The striking out of the second was ordered.

Mr. Potteret presented an amendment to No. 1 as follows: "It is proper to grant an indemnity to owners of animals for those destroyed by official orders, and for the expense of disinfectants." Adopted.

Mr. Lydtin proposed to add to the last phrase—"The indemnity shall amount to four-fifths of the value of the animal, and of the totality of the value, deductions being made of the value of the parts of the cadavers which can be utilized if the animal proves to be healthy." Adopted.

Before closing the day, Dr. Wirtz thanked the meeting for the marks of sympathy and kindness extended to him during his presidency.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

---

#### FIFTH DAY OF MEETING.

Mr. Bouley, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and, with slight modifications, their adoption was postponed until the publication of the German text.

The President stated the question relative to education to be the order of the day, but that following that there is another of very great importance, for the discussion of which time may be needed, and which touches upon many interests. He therefore asked the gentlemen to be brief in their remarks, and thus to hasten the discussion.

Mr. Hugues presented a comparative tableau of his proposition and of those of Messrs. Wirtz and Muller:

Mr. Bouley offered his compliments to Mr. Hugues on his important report upon education, a paper which may always be considered with benefit; he proposed, for the sake of brevity, to follow in order the propositions of Messrs. Muller and Wirtz.

Proposition 1.—Mr. Hugues asked the adoption of paragraph 1 of that proposition. He then read a communication from the Veterinary Society of Lot et Garonne, which will be printed in the bulletin.

Mr. Laho said that to-day, matriculation or examinations in universities were no more required in Belgium; that this system ought to be disapproved of, and that some guarantees ought to be required from the student which can be furnished by an examination on admission to the school.

Mr. Quivogne said that it would be desirable to have a uniform education for all countries; he acknowledged that this is difficult to obtain, but would require that in every country the student should be expected to prepare himself for veterinary studies, and should present the same guarantees that are asked for from the student of human medicine. He paid a compliment to the report of Mr. Hugues, and presented the following suggestions, which he would like to see admitted by the Congress:

“The International Veterinary Congress of Brussels, considering:

“That veterinary medicine is for all nations the principal guardian of hygiene and public wealth; that there is everywhere a national and undeniable desire to witness the rapid progress and establishment of its interests, and to see it assume in all countries the place among other scientific institutions which is its undoubted right; desire to express the wish and anticipation:

“1st.—That the cause of veterinary medical education shall be considered, in all countries, as a national one, depending upon public instruction, and assimilated to human medicine;

“2d.—That the various chairs or departments belonging to that education, except those of inspector or director of the veterinary schools, whose nomination belongs to the government, shall be granted only after competition, and to persons in possession of the diploma of veterinary surgeon;

"3d.—That a consulting commission, composed two-thirds of the members of the teaching faculty, and the other third of army or civil veterinarians, be instituted by the proper authority, to establish, reform, or modify, where judged proper, the schedule of veterinary education in each nation;

"4th.—That in all countries the conditions of admission to the pursuit of veterinary education should be like those imposed on young men who enter upon the study of medicine, and that the possessor of the diploma of veterinary surgeon shall have the same legal privileges with those pertaining to that of doctor of medicine."

Mr. Lindquist gave a detailed explanation of the programme of the Stockholm school, stating that the degree of bachelor is required for admission.

Mr. Hugues remarked that the conditions mentioned by Mr. Laho are temporary.

Mr. Bouley:—Professional schools furnish students who have all the necessary knowledge to be admitted in our schools. Statistics prove that it is not the most serious preparatory studies which give always the best results. He could mention the names of students admitted to the veterinary schools after preliminary studies, which names, to-day, are among the most celebrated. He thought that students might be required to have a probationary year of primary studies, and then dismissed if found incompetent. It would be wrong to turn aside intelligent youths. Our schools are intended to produce men of the profession. That there is some degree of identity between the two medicines; yes! but veterinary art has for its object the conservation of things whose value may be estimated by a money standard, which is not true of human medicine. Man has a value that cannot be thus defined.

Mr. Quivogne.—We are frequently told that many students would be rejected under the system I recommend. It would not be so, as where education is gratuitous and obligatory, those who are now ignorant would come under instruction; intelligence would supersede the ignorance now existing, and many more of our youth would have access to the higher studies than now seek them.



Mr. Larinet assented generally to the opinion of Mr. Bouley, relating to the parallelism which should exist between the physician and veterinarian; but he added that the latter must qualify and inform himself in reference to hygienic questions, and that in this respect they become the equal of the former. With this qualification he would admit the proposition of Mr. Quivogne.

Mr. Putz moved that the second paragraph be stricken out.

Prof. Muller insisted upon the necessity of retaining paragraphs two and three, and proposed their adoption, with modifications, if necessary.

Mr. Lustig agreed to the questions of Messrs. Hugues and Quivogne in their essential features; he, however, believed it ought to be amended, as it seemed to him that, for these gentlemen, some preparatory education should be dispensed with. For himself he thought the degree of Bachelor of Sciences, for admission in veterinary schools, equivalent to that of *Batchelor etts lettres*. It proposes to substitute for proposition A of Mr. Hugues and 1 of Messrs. Muller and Wirtz the following:

"To be admitted to study one must have obtained the degree of *Batchelor es letters* or of *es sciences*, that is, he must have terminated the studies of the preliminary branches of education." Mr. Hugues accepted the proposition, which was adopted by a large majority.

Proposition 2d was adopted unanimously.

Proposition 3d.—The first part was adopted after the rejection of the proposition of Mr. Hugues requiring five years' study.

The Society of Lot and Garonne, through their delegate, Mr. Hugues, asked that the duration of the studies be uniformly, four years in all.

In relation to the 2d, Mr. Quivogne asked that the courses of chemistry and physic be curtailed; as long as the degree of Bachelor is required, the student must already possess a considerable amount of knowledge in these branches.

A member remarked that, though a Bachelor, he was glad to study these branches again while in the school. Several members proposed the suppression of the words, "and of the practical exercises attached to it, a course." This was agreed to, and the paragraph stricken out.

The 3d was not admitted.

Mr. Hugues proposed that the fourth paragraph should read, "there must be not less than two professors of clinic." Thus modified this was adopted.

For paragraph five, Mr. Bouley desired that the Congress maintains the practical teaching of shoeing as desirable, as there may be some students who would like to make themselves more perfect in that branch.

Mr. Purtz thought that the paragraph was annulled by the modification of No. 2 as admitted.

Mr. Bouley disputed this and thought such teaching useful.

Mr. Purtz said the majority was of a different opinion, or they would not have voted as they did. The paragraph following was adopted.

The Secretary General announced that the Minister of the Interior was expected to assist at the meeting on the afternoon of Saturday the 15th. The President thereupon proposed the postponement of the discussion of the question of the day to that meeting, in order to avoid for that day the discussion on a question of a purely professional interest. Adopted.

The meeting adjourned to the next day at 9 A. M.

#### SIXTH DAY OF MEETING.

Messrs. Jacops and Bouley, Vice Presidents successfully in the chair. The meeting was called to order at 9 A. M.

Mr. Jacops thanked the Congress for appointing a Belgian veterinarian to the vice-presidency, which he considered a marked compliment to the Belgian veterinary profession, and he will endeavor to fulfil its duties to the satisfaction of his friends.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and adopted.

The Secretary laid before the Congress a communication received from the Minister of Public Works, expressing his regret at being unable to assist at one of the meetings, or at the banquet of the Congress. He announced that the Minister of the Interior would preside at the last meeting of the Congress. The Secretary also presented a communication from Mr. Fleming,

asking that the fifth Congress be held in London; together with a letter from Mr. Brown to the same effect. He also reported that the following papers had been deposited with the bureau: By Mr. Bromvier, twelve copies of "Tuberculous phthisis in its connection with the butcher's trade." And also by Mr. Locusteano, two copies of "Law upon sanitary veterinary police." (Bucharest).

Mr. Rossignot occupied the floor for the purpose of expressing his conclusions upon the right of veterinarians to sell drugs.

\* \* \* \* \*

The question was closed by Mr. Jacobs, who called Mr. Roll to the chair for the discussions upon tuberculous phthisis.

In taking the chair Mr. Roll expressed his thanks, and his fears that the limited time at the disposal of the Congress would preclude a thorough discussion of the subject, which he hoped would be placed first on the programme of the fifth international meeting. He offered his thanks to Mr. Lydtin for his important report of the subject.

The meeting then adjourned after a short general discussion.

When called to order at 2:30 p. m. the President announced that the Minister of the Interior would preside over the meeting at three o'clock, and that he has been asked if there would be a fifth Congress. The Congress upon consultation answered affirmatively. The date and place of that meeting would be decided at a later moment. Returning to the order of the day, he recalled the importance of the subject, viz: tuberculosis, so ably reported upon by Mr. Lydtin. In the name of Congress and that of Mr. Roll, he moved a vote of thanks to the author of the report, which he was assured, would furnish a solid base for a part of the labors of the Congress.

Mr. Lydtin said, "Gentlemen, I appreciate very highly the compliments paid me by our President and the flattering opinions here accorded, and so much the more so, that they are offered by two great masters in veterinary science, Messrs. Roll and Bouley. They will sustain me in the hard and laborious work I have undertaken, and in which I see the only road to progress for our science and profession.

"Phthisis is so common a disease that it deserves before any other ailment the name of *universal panzootic*.

"This disease not only touches the preservation of our cattle, but also the health of man. If we succeed in solving the question, we shall have reached a noble object, that of protecting at the same time the prosperity and health of the public. Such results will seem to us our just reward in the esteem, consideration and gratitude of the whole world."

These remarks were received with great applause.

The General Secretary, Prof. Wehenkel, taking into consideration the shortness of the time for a discussion worthy of the subject, proposed the following: "This Congress, fully aware of the importance of the question of tubercular phthisis, presented for their discussion, believes that, considering the want of time for proper attention to the subject, in accordance with its importance, it will be proper to place the question first in the order of the day for the next Congress. In so doing the thought of members will from this day become more generally directed to the question and new and numerous arguments will be added to those already so well stated by Mr. Lydtin."

The President called for a vote on the resolution:

Mr. Larinet remarked that the question is not now sufficiently ripe to be properly treated from a scientific point of view, but he believed that it might be discussed in a practical sense, and he asked Congress to decide that it is prudent to abstain from eating the meat obtained from a tuberculous animal.

Mr. Pütz thought that the question of whether or not the meat in this case can be used is purely a medical one; he added that at a former Congress, held in Germany, no decision was reached on that point.

Mr. Quivogne considered it not possible to wait in this case. Lyon, from which he was delegated, waits for the opinions of Congress on this subject. As a practical point one may recognize a general and a local tuberculosis, and he asked what is to be done in either case?

The President called for a solution of the question.

Mr. Rossignol agreed with Mr. Quivogne. He asked what is

to be done when one meets with the flesh of a tuberculous cow prepared for food?

The General Secretary observed that if the Congress desired to have one or two supplementary sessions, either one of those important questions might be discussed. He believed that all the members present, and all the members of the organizing committee, will be willing to vote an extension of the meeting.

Mr. Bouley said, from the scientific point of view, the question can be reserved; as to the practical point, the Congress can say in what cases the meat may be given to public consumption.

Mr. Larinet offered a proposition signed by himself, Messrs. Quivogne, Anne and Rossignol, reading as follows:

"Considering that it is indispensable that this Congress should express its opinion in relation to tuberculosis in its relations to the inspection of meats," the undersigned ask of the Congress to declare that it is wise to determine the cases in which animals may be accepted or rejected for public food."

The President again inquired if the Congress wished to take up that question?

Mr. Lydtin said that in the Grand Duchy of Baden, a law was asked for in relation to the measures to be recommended against that malady, and that he himself had, with others, examined that important subject. He added, that for centuries regulations to that effect have existed. Three distinctions have been made as to the use of the meat of tuberculous cows; in the first degree, the use of the meat was allowed without trouble; in the second, the meat was not confiscated, but its sale was allowed only in designated places, and as diseased meat; in the third, the meat was confiscated and buried.

Dr. Willems desired that the question be discussed now.

Mr. Bouley asked if the Congress desired that in this session the subject should be discussed from the point of view of the use of the meat? The proposition was adopted without opposition.

The President: Does the Congress wish according to the proposition of Messrs. Larinet, Quivogne, Anne and Rossignol, to fix to-morrow's meeting at 8 o'clock?

Yes, yes; was a general response.

The President: When does the Congress intend to hold the next meeting?

Mr. Putz. The date cannot be discussed, but the place of meeting may.

Mr. Larinet proposed that the next meeting be in two years. Rejected.

Mr. Feger suggested within five years.

Mr. Muller agreed. Put to vote, and unanimously adopted.

The President: Karlsruhe, London and Paris have been proposed as the place of the next meeting.

Messrs. Brown, Law and Fleming recommended London, but on taking the vote, the majority decided for Paris. \* \* \* \*

The Minister of the Interior having taken the Presidency of Honor, the question of education was taken up.

Mr. Wirtz, for himself, and Messrs. Roll, Cagny, Wehenkel, Leblanc, Aerts, Berdez, Coutamine, Degive, and Hugues offered an amendment relating to the education in pharmacy, saying that the theoretical and practical education in that branch should be included in all veterinary schools.

Chapter IV of Messrs. Miller and Wirtz's propositions were then taken up.

Mr. Putz contended that to obtain a diploma of veterinary candidate, an examination ought to take place at the end of the second year, but that the student should remain free to present himself or not. He proposed that (*first*), at the end of the second year of study, students of veterinary medicine should pass an examination in the branches of those two years; (*second*), none should be admitted to the examination of veterinary medicine unless successful in the first.

Mr. Rabl preferred the proposition of Messrs. Wirtz and Muller.

Mr. Stubbe did not approve of the examination at the end of the second year upon all the branches of those two years. He would not admit that in the examination of a veterinary candidate, the student be examined on natural sciences, especially chemistry and physic, branches which belong to the examination in the scientific branches. He continued, that it is important



that the student should study and appreciate the biological sciences, which are the basis of medical study, which cannot be done under the system now followed, as physic and chemistry prevent it. He was in favor of an examination in the natural sciences and one for the veterinary candidate. He proposed the division of the examination of candidates into two distinct branches; the first including the natural sciences proper (physic, chemistry and botany); the second, the biological sciences (anatomy, physiology), etc., etc.

Mr. Larinet favored an examination at the end of each year, and proposed an amendment to that effect, which was also signed by Messrs. Anne Rossignol and Quivogne. Mr. Hugues proposed to drop the first paragraph.

Mr. Dubois would say: "the veterinary candidate shall pass two examinations upon the different branches of veterinary education, the first comprehending the preparatory qualifications (for candidature); the second covering the essential branches of veterinary medicine proper.

The General Secretary would maintain the examination to test the candidate for proof that he had attended clinical instructions for two years previous to his application for the examination for his veterinary surgeon's degree.

Mr. Quivogne did not like the diploma of candidature, because, if the holder of it is afterward prevented from continuing his studies, he can easily become an empiric by abusing his title of candidate.

Prof. Wehenkel stated that as given in Belgium, that diploma does not admit of this objection. The right to practice belongs only to the finished graduate of veterinary medicine.

The Honorary President presented the three propositions following:

(a) The first is radical, that of Mr. Feger, and proposes to omit Chapter IV, considering its purport to be foreign to the associated question.

(b) That of Mr. Hugues, asking the suppression of the first paragraph.

(c) And that of Messrs. Muller and Wirtz.

The proposal to strike out the first paragraph, carrying with it the rejection of the proposition of Mr. Feger, was acted upon, and decided negatively.

In relation to No. 2, there were two written propositions, one of Mr. Wirtz, providing that "the examination for veterinary candidature comprehends the branches taught during the first two years ;"

The other, presented by Messrs. Quivogne and Larniet reads : "At the end of each year the veterinary student will be examined upon the branches previously taught, and shall not be permitted to enter upon the course belonging to an advanced class unless he has before passed that examination." "The examination at the end of the year shall not in any case involve the rejection of the candidate, and he shall be entitled to a repetition of the examination, when finally examined for a diploma."

The first part of the motion of Messrs. Larnet and Quivogne was accepted ; the second rejected. The General Secretary, Prof. Wehenkel said "In view of the adoption of the proposition of Messrs. Larnet & Quivogne, disposing negatively of number 2 of the report, and also the amendment of Mr. Wirtz, I am obliged to alter my proposition, and I move that "no candidate, however, shall be admitted to examination as a veterinary surgeon, unless he has followed with success a course of clinic for at least two years after having passed the examination of the second year of study."

A member moved to omit the words "with success." The Secretary : "Very well. I am willing."

Another member asked whether the clinic must be followed in the school, and whether that of a well known practitioner would not answer.

Prof. Wehenkel said he saw no objection, but that such a case was but a mere exception.

Thus modified the proposition was adopted.

Said the President, "We now reach Chapter 4, Section 3. On this there is :

(a) An additional deposition signed by Mr. Eraers, and another by Mr. Leblanc, both asking that the jury of examination for

the arrangement of the grades shall always consist partly of professors and partly of practitioners.

This was adopted.

Mr. Hugues moved that in the decision of the jury, a vote be taken of the results obtained by the students during the year, and that these be counted for one-third in the examination.

There being much difficulty apprehended in carrying this successfully into effect, Mr. Hugues did not insist upon his motion, and the discussion was postponed. The meeting adjourned at 4:45.

---

#### SEVENTH DAY OF MEETING.

Mr. Roll, and subsequently Mr. Bouley, Vice President, in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, and adopted.

Mr. Hugues presented a paper on "the transmissibility and the action of some morbid products, etc., etc."

Upon a comparison of views, it was decided that on account of the insufficiency of the time remaining, that question should be treated only so far as it applies to the measures to be taken in reference to the use of meats.

The President presented to the Congress for discussion the question of pulmonary phthisis, in its connection with that subject.

Mr. Lydtin, reporter, then took the floor. He first thanked Messrs. Wehenkel and Siegen for the excellent translation they have made of his report, and then presented the essential points of it. He considered, first, the question of the diagnosis of pulmonary phthisis, the difficulties of which have been exaggerated. The first object he had in view was to well establish the diagnosis of the disease, and to that effect he mentioned all the diseases likely to be confounded with it, excluding from the list certain diseases frequently considered as of a tuberculous nature, though in no way related to it. The diagnosis of phthisis in the living or the

cadaver, is no more difficult than that of glanders, especially when the latter affects a latent form. The diagnosis of glanders is, even in this case, often more complicated than that of tubercles in cattle. Upon the cadaver, it is much easier to make out this disease, notwithstanding the numerous forms of alterations that may present themselves. Everywhere marks are found of the influence of a foreign agent, which has determined lesions in all the parts where it has deposited itself. It may happen that errors may be made in the appreciation of the lesions observed, for we are not infallible. But this would be an exceptional case. An absolutely fixed character cannot be given to the phthisis of the ox; a recent and very important discovery has, however, thrown a strong light upon the question, and so to speak, given us a criterion of tuberculosis. The presence of special germs, the *bacillus* of Mr. Koch, observed with the microscope, finally settles the question of the diagnosis in doubtful cases.

Mr. Lydtin then passed to the second point of the question, and treated of the propagation of tuberculosis. He said that this disease exists quite extensively in all countries of the globe, and that almost everywhere it has reached considerable proportions. On this account, it well deserves the name of *universal pan-zootic*. In view of its extensive existence, Mr. Lydtin proceeded to inquire into its cause, which he attributed first to heredity, and secondly to contagion.

Basing his remarks on observation and experiment, he considered it as demonstrated that these are the principal agents in the propagation of the disease. Contagion has been both admitted and denied for a long period of time, but long continued experiments had at last established the infectious character of the disease.

The agent of transmission penetrates the organism through the lymphatic blood vessels, but propagates slowly. The lesions produced by the tuberculous germs are first localized, and isolated from the surrounding tissues. They then, by degrees, spread through the organism, while at the same time older lesions undergo successive transformations; they are at first hard

tubercles, which is their earliest form ; after which they become caseous, purulent or cretaceous.

The generalization of the lesions is slow, and several varieties may be met in the cadaver. At times the tubercles are localized, and the flesh has a good appearance. No proof exists that this meat is injurious ; at least, no accidents in man have yet been observed attributable to this cause. When tubercles exist in the organism, and the greatest part of the lymphatic structures are affected, one may say that the meat is dangerous, or at least unwholesome, or of bad quality. In Germany it is then classed in the category as low meat (*viande de basse boucherie*), and is sold as diseased meat. The public is thus notified of the fact. At other times there are purulent or caseous centres, which are softened tubercles. In this case the meat must be rejected, as well as when the affection is so generalized as to show a great number of diseased lymphatic glands, or again, when the tuberculous animal has already lost flesh, or become much altered, through a defect in its power of nutrition.

Mr. Lydtin then asked for the acceptance of all that portion of his report which refers to the consumption as food of the flesh of the tuberculous animals.

Mr. Bouley said the question which we are now considering forms one of the greatest difficulties of practice. It may well be asked, what must be the conduct of the inspector in presence of the cadaver of a tuberculous animal. It is a well established fact that tuberculosis is a dangerous affection for the animals which contract it, and that they can take it not only by the way of the respiratory organs, but also by the digestive apparatus and during the ingestion of food, as well as by inoculation made upon any point of the organism. He recalled the experiments of Tous-saint, the results of which were frightful. The element of virulency does not exist in the tuberculous lesions only, but in all the tissues. The juice of the flesh of a tuberculous animal, even after being heated to  $+ 50^{\circ}$  or  $60^{\circ}$ , that is, at the temperature of roasting meat, has proved itself virulent to the ox, the pig, the cat, rabbit, etc., even when given only in small doses ; large ones are not necessary. Considering the facts in their worst aspect, there

ought not to be any classification by degrees allowed in tuberculosis; when it exists the use of the meat is dangerous. Mr. Bouley was satisfied that the fact of tuberculosis, whatever may be its degree, should at once determine the rejection of the meat for use.

Tuberculosis in man is certainly contagious. This is a fact known by everybody; the transmission is readily effected from husband to wife. Perhaps one of the conditions of contagion is the infected saliva. Tuberculosis exists very extensively in our countries; it kills one-fifth of the population. He thought that in the business of the butcher one must look for one of the principal causes of the large number of persons affected by phthisis; it is probable that infection through the digestive organs takes place as it does in the experiments of the laboratory. In closing, Mr. Bouley presented the following amendment:

"Tuberculosis being experimentally recognized as a disease transmissible by the digestive organs, and by inoculation,

"The Congress declares that it is the dictate of wisdom and duty, to entirely exclude the flesh of tuberculous animals, from consumption as food by man; whatever may be the degree of the tuberculous affection or the apparent qualities of the meat."

He was of opinion that owners should be indemnified and would encourage butchers to establish mutual insurance companies.

Mr. Van Hertsen said:—I have received the report of Mr. Lydtin only lately, and I have already noticed that in it notes have been made of all that has already been accomplished by science in France and Germany. He tells us what has been done in Belgium, and what is done in the abattoirs of Brussels, when tuberculous animals are found. These measures have been in use for a long time. He had published them in 1869, and already, at that time, he had adopted conclusions almost identical with those proposed by Mr. Lydtin to-day.

In Brussels, all lean tuberculous animals are seized, as well as animals having numerous and generalized tubercles, or presenting softened, caseous or purulent tubercles, lesions which imply a general organic infection. When the lesions are serious and



numerous, whatever may be the quality of the meat, it is stopped; when the tubercles are localized, and in the state of crudity, the meat is allowed to be used; but in this case, as favoring the probability that it possesses a good nutritive value, it must be sufficiently fat.

This measure has been in operation since the year 1869. As to the danger arising from the use of boiled milk, he recalled a paper presented by him, with Mr. Degive, to the Academy of Medicine of Brussels. He showed the great frequency of tuberculous lesions in the mammæ of milch cows, and this fact, which he mentions so long along ago as in 1868, remained ignored, even more by physicians than by veterinarians. No measures were taken, the Academy having discarded, without discussion, the important hygienic questions connected with the subject.

Dr. Wirtz offered an amendment to conclusion *F* of Mr. Lydtin. On page 146, instead of "that a small part of the body, that the lymphatic glands appear," to read "that a part of the thorax or abdominal viscera; that the lymphatic glands which do not belong to the above named organs show," &c.

Mr. Van Hertsen was of opinion that tuberculosis may spread through the lymphatic system when the disease is yet in its preliminary form. For himself, he had observed that the ganglion situated between the first and second ribs is tuberculous eight times out of ten. This gland, in the determination of the quality of the meats, has a very important part, as it establishes the fact of tuberculosis without the necessity of having the other viscera present to inspect. It is of great value as helping to distinguish tuberculosis from pleuro-pneumonia, upon quarters of meat from which the pleura has been removed, when the chest has been skinned. (This gland he calls, for this reason, the motor ganglion of the inspector).

Mr. Lydtin, reporter, defended proposition *F* of the report. He thought that his view differed little from that of Mr. Bouley. He even believed that by his system a greater number of tuberculous animals would be rejected from consumption. Mr. Bouley still allows the sale of certain meats, on condition of being cooked. But experience had shown him that this method of

proceeding had given imperfect results, no accident having been thus far attributed to it.

He agreed with Mr. Bouley that it would be proper to establish mutual insurance companies, and to indemnify owners. Without indemnity, one cannot be sufficiently severe; diseased animals would be concealed, and there would be fraud in the dealing in tuberculous meats.

Mr. Bouley requested leave to subject his proposition to the vote of the Congress, in order that the principle it involves, which in his view must be the most rigorous and absolute, should be presented; as to the administration, that is the business of authorities.

Mr. Rossignol presented an amendment which reads as follows: "All animals slaughtered for sale, presenting the lesions of tuberculosis, must be seized as meat absolutely unfit for consumption. The cadavers of such animals ought to be submitted immediately to the effect of pyrogenous agents and treated by sulphuric acid, or submitted to a long process of boiling."

Mr. Van Hertsen proposed to strike from paragraph *F* the words "that the lymphatic glands show themselves yet free from any morbid lesion of phthisis."

The first part was carried by twenty-five yeas, there being fourteen absentees.

The second received fifteen in favor and fourteen against it, nine being absent. In view of this vote, the amendment of Messrs. Wirtz and Van Hersten were withdrawn. Several members called for a vote on paragraph *G*. Mr. Rossignol did not wish to be as severe as Mr. Lydtin; the milk of animals suspected of contamination ought not to be infected; consequently he would like to see paragraph *G* withdrawn. Mr. Bouley endorsed this proposition.

Mr. Lydtin said that he only made a recommendation; his advice was to have the milk well boiled before using. He objected to the proposition of Mr. Rossignol.

Paragraph five, thus modified, was unanimously adopted, less five voices.

Mr. Bouley asked for a vote on paragraph *H*, which he proposed to modify as follows:

been

estab-  
nners.  
ceased  
the

o the  
elves,  
ould  
ss of

s fol-  
sions  
con-  
itted  
d by

7 the  
from

being

st it,  
t of  
nem-  
wish  
con-  
like  
prop-

; his  
He

, less

h he

di

co

sl

o

n

t

i

i

S

v

c

r

e

a

"It is proper to grant an indemnity for bovines in good condition, considered tuberculous after being slaughtered for market."

Mr. Rossignol preferred the indemnity for animals in good condition for marketable beasts only.

Mr. Aerts: Indemnity is a just measure only in case of slaughter by order.

Mr. Wehenkel said that, as at present, it is only a question of the seizure of meat found unfit for consumption, and not as a measure of injury to private property with the object of protecting the general public, he cannot entertain the proposition of indemnity. It is a question of goods of bad quality, whose use is prohibited for a purpose it is unfit for; nothing more. The State has nothing to do with it. It ought to indemnify only where, for instance, it deprives an owner, for the general interest, of his chances of the recovery of his sick animal, or the legal use of a good one is prevented for the general interest, but it ought not to indemnify when it only prohibits for an improper use—the exposure for sale of injurious meat.

Mr. Lydtin agreed with Mr. Wehenkel. This is what was done in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Mr. Muller remarked that the programme of the day had nothing to do with this new proposition. The order of the day being gone through with, there is no reason for continuing that new subject. The President inquired if there were any need of voting on paragraph *H*, or if the discussion was closed. The proposal to close was adopted by a large majority.

The discussion of the question of education being again taken up, Mr. Bouley took the chair and called for a vote on proposition *V*. of the report.

Mr. Quivogne believed that the whole of it should be changed to "The boarding and non-boarding students systems are facultative in the schools of veterinary medicine." This amendment was adopted.

In proposition *VI*, the first part was adopted unanimously, and the second by a large majority. Mr. Wirtz, in the name of Roll, proposes to add to proposition *VI*, "Veterinary schools ought to have the organization of universities." The amendment was rejected.

Messrs. Wirtz, Fleming and Liautard presented as an additional article to proposition VI, "It is very desirable that veterinary schools, in all countries, be State institutions." Adopted. The amendment of Messrs. Seissmann and Rabl, putting the number of veterinary professors to eight at least, was not admitted; the number eight was also rejected, and it was decided that it is unnecessary to fix the number in a general manner.

Mr. Bayer said that it was through an error that the reporters had said that in Austria, none of the professors are veterinarians: they are all or nearly all so.

Mr. Quivogne asked that the second part of the first paragraph be stricken out. Adopted.

The first of Chapter VII thus modified, was adopted; the second was also adopted.

Mr. Rossignol proposed to require not less than two years of practice before any nomination to a professorship, or before any nomination to the functions of clinical professor. This was not adopted.

Mr. Quivogne believed that it would be proper to replace paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 by a single one reading as follows: "all positions relating to education shall be awarded after competition."

Messrs. Wirtz and Miller opposed the amendment, and it was rejected.

The third is superseded by the reading of the first, which provides that one must be a veterinarian.

After discussion, it was agreed that the fourth and fifth cannot be decided in a general sense. The discussions then closed.

Mr. Wehenkel read a declaration signed by several members to justify their refraining from voting upon the question of pulmonary phthisis. It says, "considering that it does not appear to them possible to properly discuss and examine so important a subject in so short a time as is at the disposition of the Congress; considering especially that we cannot vote upon the resolutions presented without first having examined the scientific side of the question; the undersigned have abstained from voting



and ask that their reasons for so doing be entered on the minutes.—Signed by Messrs. Siesman, Bayer, Berdez, Leisering, Tomyuk, Fricker, Sussdorf, Roll, Muller, Wehenkel, Danitsch.

The General Secretary, in the name of the Committee of organization and of the Belgian members, thanked the foreign members for their attention and assiduity in following the discussions and labors of the Congress.

Mr. Bouley, President, expressed the hope that the Congress had given ideas that governments will notice, and that the work will prove successful, and greatly encourage the fifth Congress. Once more he tendered his thanks to Mr. Lydtin for his important assistance as an interpreter.

On Mr. Wehenkel's motion, it was agreed that the organization of the fifth Congress, which shall be held in Paris, will be left in the hands of the French veterinarians, who will name the members of the committee in communicating with the members of the committee of the present Congress. He said that it is necessary that organizing members should enjoy facilities for meeting and consequently should be in proximity with each other.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Lydtin, to the Committee and Bureau of the closing Congress.

The session terminated at 11 o'clock.

---

### NOTICE.

---

The following circular has been sent by the Department of Agriculture, and it has been thought proper to present it to the readers of the *REVIEW*, without remark other than to express a sincere wish for the success of the convention, being prevented from making any upon its importance and the necessity of attendance from veterinarians through the country, by our extensive issue of the labors of the International Veterinary Congress, which obliges us also to postpone the publication of many other communications received:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }  
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1883. }

A convention of representatives of all classes interested in the Animal Industries of the United States will be held in Chicago, Thursday and Friday, November 15th and 16th, 1883, for conference concerning

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG OUR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

In addition to addresses and reports, the following topics are proposed for discussion:

1. The extent to which contagious diseases exist among domestic animals in this country.
2. The modes by which they are introduced or disseminated.
3. Methods by which they may be eradicated, or infected districts be isolated.
4. The efficiency of existing legislation relative to such diseases.

It is desired that this convention may be national and thoroughly representative in its character. The time and place have been selected for the convenience of the large number of those directly interested in the questions to be discussed, who are expected to be in attendance at the Annual Fat Stock Show under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and meetings of a number of important live stock associations to be held during the continuance of this show.

Agricultural, live stock, and dairy associations are invited to send representatives, and all persons interested in breeding, rearing, transporting, importing, or exporting any class of farm animals will be welcomed to the convention.

GEO. B. LORING,  
Commissioner of Agriculture.

---

EXCHANGES, ETC., RECEIVED.

FOREIGN.—*Revue für Thierheilkunde und Thierzucht*, *Clinica Veterinaria*, *Veterinarian*, *Veterinary Journal*, *Gazette Medicale*, *Archives Veterinaires*, *Recueil de Medecine Veterinaire*, *Journal de Zootechnie*, *Revue d' Hygiene*, *Revue des Sciences Medicales*, *Presse Veterinaire*, *Revue Scientifique*.

HOME.—*American Farmer*, *Spirit of the Times*, *Turf, Field and Farm*,

American Agriculturist, Country Gentleman, Rural New-Yorker, Ohio Farmer, Breeder's Gazette, National Live Stock Journal, Medical Record.

NEWSPAPERS.—Farmer's Review, Western Medical Reporter, Prairie Farmer, Home Farm, Medical Herald.

PAMPHLETS.—Catalogues of the Veterinary Schools of Utrecht for 1880, 81, 82, De l' Epizootic Typhoide du Cheval, Purpura hemorrhagica, Eau de vie Camphrie contre la Peripneumonic exsudative, Keracele Epicutané, Las de dys-tocie fœtale, Fievre Vilutaire par M. Coutamme, Circular of Chicago Veterinary College.

BOOKS.—Equine Medicine, by W. Robertson, F.R.C.V.S., Exterieur du Cheval, by A. Doubaux and G. Barrier, Report of the Department of Agriculture and Statistics of the Province of Manitoba for 1882. Horses, their feed and their feet, by C. E. Page, M.D., Contagious diseases of Domestic Animals, Investigations by Department of Agriculture.

COMMUNICATIONS.—A. A. Holcombe, C. B. Michener, R. Huydekoper, W. H. Hoskins, W. Devoe, W. C. Bretherton, H. B. Boyd, W. Critcherson, R. Harrison, P. Z. Calsson, W. Cutting.

# The American Veterinary Review.

## A Monthly Journal of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.

The oldest Journal published on this Continent devoted to the interest of the Veterinary Profession. Published and edited by Prof. A. LIAU TARD, assisted by a number of well selected Veterinarians.

THE AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW is published on the first of every month, and contains from 44 to 48 pages of reading matter in each number, consisting of *Original Articles* from eminent members of the profession in this and other countries; *Reports of Cases*; *Translations* of some of the excellent articles on veterinary subjects published in Europe; *Lectures*; *Reports of Societies*; *Editorial Articles*, on important current topics of interest; *Reviews and Notices of Books*; *Correspondence*; *Medical Items and News*.

Each volume commences with the April number.

Subscription price,	- - - - -	\$4.00 per year.
Single copies,	- - - - -	50 cents.
Club subscription for a club of five,	- - - - -	16.00
" " " " " ten,	- - - - -	30.00

### ADVERTISING RATES.

<i>Whole page, single insertion</i> ....	<i>\$15.00</i>	<i>For the year</i> .....	<i>\$50.00</i>
<i>Half</i> " " "	<i>10.00</i>	" " "	<i>30.00</i>
<i>Quarter</i> " " "	<i>8.00</i>	" " "	<i>20.00</i>
<i>Eighth</i> " " "	<i>5.00</i>	" " "	<i>10.00</i>

Small and transient Advertisements. 15 cents per line.

All communications and books for review to be addressed to the Editor 141 West 54th Street, New York. Anonymous letters and articles will not be inserted. Morbid specimens may be forwarded to the Editor, and with the consent of the owner, will be registered and placed in the collection of the American Veterinary College.

Post Office orders to be made payable to A. LIAUTARD, Editor, through Station G. New York.

As we go to press on the 20th of the month, papers for publication ought to reach us before or on that date.